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Gender-based Violence prevention and response during natural disasters

Key interventions during preparedness, response, and
recovery

Insights from recent research in Philippines,
Indonesia, and Lao PDR

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ASEAN SGBV Research during Disasters



- Philippines, Indonesia, and Lao PDR
- In partnership with ASEAN Disaster Management Committee (ACDM) Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation
- Results will feed into multi-sectoral, community based programmes for GBV survivors in select data collection sites and ASEAN regional social protection guidelines



Data collection sites (SGBV research project)

Indonesia (709 HH Surveys, 16 FGDs)	Lao PDR (265 HH Surveys, 4 FGDs)	Philippines (805 HH Surveys, 12 FGDs)
Aceh (Pidie Jaya), December 2016 earthquake (mid-scale, rural)	Oudomxay floods 2016 (mid-scale, rural)	Tacloban (Typhoon Haiyan, 2013) (large scale, rural and urban)
Bima, Western Nusa Tenggara severe floods (January 2017) (small scale, rural and urban)	Sekong (effects from Typhoon Ketsana) (small scale, rural)	Aklan (Typhoon Haiyan, 2013)

Projected implementation timeline: May – November 2017

Who participated?

- Household surveys: 1,779 disaster affected individuals
- Focus Group Discussions: 358 disaster affected individuals
- 58 key informant interviews (KIIs)

Research results in the Philippines

- Early marriage and domestic violence
- KII: Trafficking for sexual exploitation and abuse increased in the immediate aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan
- FGDs: sexual exploitation and abuse increased among adolescent boys, who are targeted by older men in the community.
- All: need for better implemented guidelines for evacuation centers



Research Results in Indonesia

- Early marriage, domestic violence
- Perpetrators are male community members (30%), strangers (17%) or husbands (13%).
- Women, girls, men and boys seek out either community leaders (55%), family members (43%) or the police (31%) to help them address the problem.
- FGDs with adolescent boys and girls in Aceh point to the increase in sexual harassment in shelters, especially where there were no toilets



Research Results in Lao PDR

- Early marriage and domestic violence

- Key factors increasing risk of SGBV:
 - Lack of employment
 - Lack of security
 - Children becoming lost or abandoned during disaster time

- FGDs with adolescent boys and adult women in Oudomxay point to the risks to SGBV increasing between the first week up to a month after the disaster.

- Similar channels of reporting rape and sexual assault



The Bottom Line

Risks to SGBV are exacerbated during natural disaster situations

“Disaster responders” and actors addressing needs of SGBV survivors are not working together ***and failing*** to reduce these risks



How do we address GBV prevention and response during disasters?

- **Philippines:**
 - Improved evacuation centers
 - Address and integrate concerns of sexual and gender minorities into disaster preparedness, response and recovery

- **Indonesia**
 - SGBV sensitization for religious/community leaders
 - Livelihood and skills projects for women and girls

- **Lao PDR:**
 - Stronger referral pathways
 - Strengthen PSS



Overall recommendations for ASEAN and continuation of research collaboration

- More research in disaster affected ASEAN countries.
- Integrate recommendations into Regional Social Protection Guidelines and standard operating procedures for the ASEAN Disaster Management Committee (ERAT, ACE training in AHA)
- Exchange best practices on how gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention and response during disasters and other emergencies has been integrated in National Action Plans.



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